PARIS.

Submission of the Malcontent National Guards.

Mob Violence in the City Yesterday.

JULES FAVRE GONE TO FERRIERES.

M. THIERS EXPECTED IN PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 14, 1871. Paris advices have been received, and I forward the following news of items from the despatches for the information of the New YORK HERALD :-

COLLAPSE OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS. One despatch from the French capital, dated yesterday evening, reports the city quiet and adds that the malcontents of the National Guards at Montmartre have given in to the authorities and returned all the cannon in their possession. All apprehensions of trouble at Montmartre have vanished.

MOB VIOLENCE.

Another telegram, dated this evening states that some disorders have occurred in the city. Among the events of the day was the mobbing of several policemen. The press urge upon the authorities the adoption of stringent measures for the restoration of order. JULES FAVRE GONE TO PERRIERES.

M. Jules Favre has gone to the headquarters of the Emperor William, at Ferrières, to protest against the requisitions still levied by the Germans in some portions of France. M. THIERS EXPECTED.

M. Thiers was expected to arrive in Paris RAILWAY MATPERS.

The Paris and Lyons Rallway will be restored to the French authorities to-morrow and will at once be placed in the hands of its former management.

GENERAL REPORTS

The Question of German Residents in France.

Threat of Reprisals if They Are Not Protected.

Government Measures for the Occupied French Departments.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES AT ROUEN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 14, 1871. I have received the following news from Berlin for transmission to the NEW YORK

THE QUESTION OF GERMAN RESIDENTS IN FRANCE.

HERALD:

The German government has asked inforom that of France whether the decre issued by the late government of the national defence for the expulsion of Germans from France has been cancelled. An immediate reply was requested; but M. Favre desires time for consideration, and it has been granted.

A THREAT OF REPRISALS.

The North German Gazette (official) says editorially that unless France protects peaceful Germans returning to their avocations and residences in that country reprisals must be made by the Germans.

GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OCCU-PIED DEPARTMENTS.

A decree dated on the 5th inst., but just published, abandons the governorships of Versailles. Nancy and Rheims, the duties of which are transferred to the military commanders. The Germans also relinquish the administration of affairs in the occupied departments of France so far as education and religion are concerned, reserving, however, the right to resume it in case the French arrangements prove unsatisfactory. The Germans retain the management of the postal, railway and telegraphic service in those portions of France held by them.

THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Herr Fabrice has been appointed chief of the civil administration of the occupied French

GENERAL NOTES The Cross Gazette denies the truth of the report that Weissembourg has been annexed

to Bavaria, Prince Frederick Charles is at Rouen, where he reviews the German troops.

The New Minister to Vienna-Affairs Rougn-The French in Belgium-Miscellancous Items.

LONDON, March 14, 1871. I am enabled to forward the following for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:-THE NEW MINISTER TO VIENNA.

The Marquis de Banneville, lately French Minister to Rome, has been appointed Minister

AFFAIRS AT ROUEN.

. Trade at Rouen is reviving, and purchases of cotton tissues have commenced.

The German military authorities have billeted a large number of additional troops upon the inhabitants of Rouen, because of the

general display of emblems of mourning during a review of the German forces in that

THE FRENCH RAILROADS.

General Faldherbe reports that the Germans will redeliver to the French on the 15th inst. the railways held by them in the North

THE PRISONERS IN BELGIUM. The French troops interned in Belgium are now returning to France, but leave their arms. in the hands of the Belgian authorities until after the conclusion of a definite treaty of

MISCELLANROUS ITEMS.

The Prussians continue their exactions in the occupied departments of France.

It is rumored in Paris that all sous préfectures are to be abolished throughout France.

THE RETURN TO BERLIN.

Arrival of the Emperor William at Nancy.

METZ TO BE VISITED AND INSPECTED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 14, 1871. I forward for publication in the HERALD the following intelligence concerning the movements of the Emperor of Germany :-

ARRIVAL AT NANCY.

The Emperor William and party have arrived at the city of Nancy, where they were enthusiastically received by the German troops. They go to Metz to-morrow, and after an inspection of the city and fortress will continue their journey to Berlin.

NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Emperor En Route for Chiselhurst.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 14, 1871.

The following is forwarded for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD :-

NAPOLEON EN ROUTE FOR CHISELHURST. It is stated here that the ex-Emperor Napoleon has left Wilhelmshöhe, and that he passed through Verviers, Belgium, to-day on his way to Chiselburst to join the Empress Eugenie.

PRUSSIA AND PEACE.

Delegates of the Emperor to the Brussels Convention.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 14, 1871. I have been assured, on good authority, to-day, for the use of the Herald, that Baron Von Arnim and Herr de Balan (the latter German Minister to Belgium) have been appointed to participate in the

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Czar in Denial of the Secret Treaty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. PETERSBURG, March 14, 1871. With respect to the alleged existence of a secret reaty between Russia and Prussia for ulterior uses in the diplomacy of Europe, I can inform the denial is given to-day to "the recent report that a secret treaty exists between Russia and Prussia, which was to have been put into active operation in certain eventualities during the late war.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Congratulations and Official Adieus.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 14, 1871. Confirmatory of my cable report to the HERALD yesterday, relative to the close of the session of the European Conference on the Black Sea navigation and Treaty of Paris revision questions, I have to report that the London Times to-day "congratulated Europe upon the results of the Conference." The final meeting of the plenipotentiaries, a

merely formal assemblage, will take place in Downing street to-day.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The Purchase of Commissions-Warm Defence of the Aristocratic System.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 14, 1871. In continuance of my report of the proceedings of Parliament, forwarded by cable to the HERALD last night, I have to state to-day that at a later hour of the session of the House of Commons, after my de spatch was sent off, Sir John Somerset Pakington, nember for Droltwich, delivered a spee ch, attacking in the strongest terms the abolition of the system of commissions in the army, as "a more sop to democracy, which would entail a vast expense upon the country and disgust the army." nealth is still delicate, the debate was adjourned till

When it is recollected that Sir John Pakington who is a moderate conservative in politics, was First Lord of the Admiralty from March, 1858, to June, 1859, and Secretary of State for War from 1859 to 1868, your readers will perceive that his opinions have great force with the members of the

It is remarked that in his assumption of his position Sir John Pakington is at variance with the experience of Earl Russell, who, in his recent letter on the subject of the national defences of Great Britain borrowing from Sir John Burgoyne, Sir William Manufold and other distinguished officers, and adding some proposals drawn from his own civil expe-

rience, made the suggestions which follow:—

First—That not less than 200,000 men, consisting of regular army and embodied militia, should be kept up within the United Kingdom.

Second—That the system of purchase of commissions in the army should be abolished, either immediately or gradually. there the Commander-in-Chief should be

Third—That the commander-in-chief should be assigned, as at present, the duties of maintaining discipline in the army and of recommending officers for promotion.

Fourth—That the field artillery should be largely increased, according to the example of Prussia.

TORONTO, March 14, 1871. Telegrams from the lake ports indicate the early opening of navigation. The rivers and barbors are free of ice. Lakes Erie and Huron are open. The Welland canal is expected to be open by the loth of April. The steamers are running regularly on the st. Clair river.

MEXICO.

HERALD SPECIAL REPORT VIA HAVANA.

Arrival of the United States Ship Cyane at Salina to Co-operate with the Tehuantepec Exploring Expedition.

Completion of the Telegraph Line Between Camargo and the City of Mexico.

EARTHQUAKE AND METEOR AT JALISCO

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 6, VIA HAVANA, March 14, 1871.

The United States sloop of war Cyane, Commander Hopkins, arrived at Salina from Alaska on the 17th of February. She will co-operate with the American Tehuantepec Canal Surveying and Exploring Expedition.

Tue United States Consul has just received a telegraphic message from General Cook, commanding at Ringgold barracks, Texas, congratulating him on the completion of the telegraph line between the City of Mexico and Camargo.

A large meteor recently fell in Jalisco, and soon thereafter a heavy earthquake shock was experienced.

Political Affairs-Troubles on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec-Captain Shufeldt-Colonization of Lower California by Americans. CITY OF MEXICO, March 9,

VIA HAVANA, March 14, 1871.

The journals in opposition to Juarez are severe in their strictures on the Secretary of Legation of the United States here. They charge him with interfering in the elections and intimate that his government favors the re-election of Juarez and entertains designs on Mexican territory. His friends, however, vindicate him, and deny any interference by him

The fusion of the Lerdistas and the Porfiristos is nearly concluded. A new plan, withdrawing Lerdo and Diaz and nominating Riva Palacio, the strongest oppositionist, has been arranged.

The Two Republics publishes a rumor that M. Romero will retire into private life.

Much excitement prevails in the district of Tehuantepec in consequence of conspiracies against the lives and property of foreigners. Many have fled with their families, in order to save their lives, leaving their property behind. Posters were affixed to the houses of foreigners threatening the inmates with assassination. Letters from persons present confirm the facts. One says :- "We must abandon the isthmus to God and the Mexicans." Auother says :- "The foreigners are flying for their lives." Among the principal threatened are Mr. Wolf. the United States Consul, Mr. Du Bois, a citizen of the United States; Mr. De Gives, a Frenchman, and two priests, charged with appropriating the statue of St. Vincent, their patron saint, and saying that the troops carried off the saint. The course of the Victoria, a newspaper published in Oaxaca, has been influential in bringing about this state of things. Minister Nelson is investigating this and other matters and addresses Mr Fish on the subject.

Captain Shufeldt has gone to Minatitlan.

The Mexican press feel sore over the colonization of Lower California by the Americans.

THE ST. DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Grand Ball on Board the Tenn Commissioners Enjoying Themselves. KINGSTON, Ja., VIA HAVANA, March 14, 1871.

A grand ball was given on board the Tennes last night, which was attended by the notabilities of the island. The Commissioners to-day are visiting the country at the invitation of the authorities and the correspondents are rusticating in every direction. Kingsion is alive, and every horse and car-

CUBA.

The Election for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes.

HAVANA, March 14, 1871. The Diario, in a leader, says that it hopes the preparatory steps towards holding an election in advanced to admit the holding of an election. deprecates the injury done by the election in Porte sufficient to permit the sending of Cuban Deputies to the Cortes.

ENGLAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. British Radicalism Against Irish Revolution-

London, March 14, 1871. Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, formerly known as the "Tear-'Em" of the House of Commons, in an address delivered at Shemeld to-night, denounced act, and their reception in America as disgraceful to the country, and as another proof that she is

CHINA.

English Report of General National Quiet. LONDON, March 14, 1871. Secretary Wade, in charge of the British Legation at Pekin, telegraphs under date of the 26th ult, that "reports from all parts of China shew that the country is quiet.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS

ment is on foot in St. Louis to organize a society to uch French citizens of Alsace as desire to emigrate untry to come to Missouri. to this country to come to Missouri.

A boat, in which were four Frenchmen, was swept over Salmon Falls, near Russell, Mass., last night. All of the man

tioners at New York, died auddenly at the Waddell Hous Clereland. Ohlo, yesterday from an over dose of morphine It is not known for what reason morphine was taken. Monday evening T. D. Murphy, of Newburyport, Mass after seeing his wife seated in a car at the Boaton depot, fel beneath the train is stepping from the car and was killed The body was shockingly mangled.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Political Upheaval in the

A Democratic Earthquake and Republican Collapse.

Granite State.

The Entire Democratic State and Congressional Tickets Elected.

The Unwashed Jubilant and the Radicals Downcast.

First Appearance in Seventeen Years of Demo-

cratic Roosters in New Hampshire. CONCORD, March 14, 1871.

The political revolution so long feared by the party in power and so devoutly wished for by the party in the minority seems to be dawning. When General Grant removed Mr. Sumper from his place on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations he did not dream that his act would prove a wedge of separation to the organization which had elevated him to the Presidency. Grant ditt not believe this, and neither did the Senators who stood by him, and I venture to say that not even one repullcan in ten entertained for a moment the idea that the people would rise up so suddenly and spon taneously in rebuking the administration as the which Grant inserted has been driven so far into the republican log by the voters of the Granite State that an everlasting splitting seems almost inevit A POLITICAL PARTHOUAKE.

A political earthquake is not too strong language to apply to the election here to-day, and it has burst upon the people as unexpectedly as a flash of light ing in the midst of a December snow storm. From one end of the State to the other there has been political revolution which the dominant party justly regard as perfectly appalling. The campaign was quiet all along, the seeming interest of the citizens so slight, and everything so unusually tranquil republicans would tumble into their annual per petuation of power almost without an effort.

Such a happy consummation for the radicals was not in store for them, however, and what makes the ing, is the fact that to the great pioneer of radical abolitionism is the republican party indebted for als signal triumph of the democrats, and in a State too, where the republicans have held almost undis puted sway for seventeen years. The very idea of Charles Sumner being the sole cause of a democratic triumph in New England seems almost too ridicu lons for belief, but nevertheless such is the singular

FRELING OVER THE RESULT. The early returns of the evening, as well as those which have followed up to this late hour, all indicate a complete democratic victory. There are, of course, a few towns vet to be heard from, but I do not apprehend the result as indicated below will be rially changed. The feelings of the leaders of both parties are of a mixed character, as may well e imagined. It is a bitter pill for the democrats to acknowledge, as they do, that to Mr. Sumper, the "accursed abolitionist," is the credit due for their party is in its heart of hearts more than half glad for the defeat of the party, because it deems it a just retribution for the slight put upon their champton and favorite statesman by General Grant.

The bluest people are the members of the Repub ican State Central Committee, with Ned Rollins at their head. They are mad at Grant, mad at Sumner mad at the democracy and mad at themselves five o'clock this afternoon, when sufficient returns had come in to show that Stevens (republican) in the Second Congressional district had been defeated, and that the State was doubtful, to say the least, and a more solemn looking man it has rarely been my lot to see. His responses to the inquiries of his friends were of the briefest description, and his face, to borrow the language of an old hunker who witnessed the scene, was as long as the Merrimac

A RESIGNED REPUBLICAN. On the other hand Mr. Fogg, the veteran editor of the Concord Monitor, the bitter enemy of Rollins. outspoken terms, the indignity to Mr. Sumner, meet the bad news in a spirit of calm resignation, and I suspect that the mortification of his old enemy, Ro line almost consoles him for the defeat of his party.

A SPLIT IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS. There can be no doubt whatever that the Sumne ifficulty was the hinge on which the whole conflict was turned, and that very many repubicans coincided with the old radical at Hopkinto this morning, when he remarked at the polls, on voting the democratic ticket for the first time since 1844, "We must rebuke the perpetrators of this outrage on Charles Sumner." There can be no doubt that there is an immediate split in the repubican party in New Hampshire, and the reck which caused the division is Charles Sumper. Astonishing indeed, are the revolutions of the whiringig of time One year ago a man would have been deemed insan to have predicted that Charles Sumner would have been the saviour of democracy and the destroyer of republicanism: but now it is acknowledged here or all sides to be so.

A visit to the rooms of the republican committee at the Eagle Hotel this evening revealed a far dif terent scene from that of three years ago, at the in auguration of the Presidential campaign. There were then gathered together in the spacious parlors of the Phenix House Harriman, Sickles Cochrane, Patterson, Cragia, Rollins, Chand-ler, Fogg and a host of lesser lights, all joyfully cheering at the returns, making con-gratulatory remarks and indulging in the festations of victory. The rooms wer crowded to repletion, and Phenix Hall was filled with an uproarious assemblage, listening to spread night a few members of the committee are sitting solitary and alone, with no one to comfort them like so many political Rachels mourning for their children. They are not anxious to see any mor ssenger, "Bring me no more reports." of all the big guns who were here three years ago only John L. Swift is presen o-night, and he hangs around the bar paying for his own drinks, a sad image of departed glory, and part. The Rev. Harriman, who some five years ag said that preaching was a "damned poor business, doesn't seem to think much of politics just now, and went back to Boston by the night train to look after his Naval Office, which seems a little insecure.

Per contra, it is amusing to see the democrate creep out and suddenly bloom. It is their first grea victory since 1854, when they elected Nat. Baker Governor, and hope deferred has made their hearts sick. They hardly realize the possibility of victory and their self-esteem being sadly hurt by the con-sciousness that all they have is due to Sumner they say but very little, all things considered. To-mor row they may pluck up somewhat and do considerable crowing, but to-night they are in a reflective mood, thankful, but not over boastful. DEMOCRATIC ROOSTERS.

It is said that the Concord Patriot-the leading democratic paper in the State-in the spring of 1863 caused some large-sized representations of vic-

in its columns the day after election. Contrary to expectation the democrats were defeated and the plates could not be used. Right after supper this evening the venerable William Butterfield, chief editor of the paper, came RESULT OF THE ELECTION YESTERDAY into the office, rushed into the composing room and ordered the birds to be prought out of the drawer in which they had lain for two-thirds of a decade, and to be placed in the form, so that they might appear in all their glory in to-morrow's paper. Mr. Butterfield has endured a good deal of joking about these roosters during the last seven years, and many offers for their purchase have been made by the republicans, but he has steadfastly refused to sell, and now, at last, he has found a use

GETTING INTERESTED.

As the shades of evening approached there

seemed to be faint manifestations of excitement mingled with the prevaling astonishment. The newspaper offices were thronged with anxious for the latest returns. The demo journals, of course, attracted the largest crowds, and as the successive spatches came in the demonstrations, when the ews was favorable, were exceedingly enthusiastic. Some of the barrooms dispensed spirituous beverage gratutiously, and the usual consequences of such libe fallty were numerous at midnight on the street. Early in the evening it was difficult to perceive an material change in the behavior of the numerou oungers hereabouts. There were just as many promenaders as last night and have been fo a month past, and few of them seemed betray any very remarkable degree of interest in the great question which een agitating the State of New Hampshire Whether it was a civil engineer or a Methodist parson who was to control their destines during the oming twelve months seemed, so far as all outward ference to them, and they gossipped about matters and things in general, with a very few slight and occasional references to the election, as if it were of no more import than the purchase of a glass of

elder or the arrangement of order of dancing at a THE CURBSTONE POLITICIANS.

popular ball.

There were little clusters of politicians here and here, as might naturally be expected, and their curbstone councils were almost as varied in them nature as the disposition of the men who took part in them. One old farmer, whose rubicundity of countenance indicated his political persuasion, after listening quietly to the comments of the three or or four by whom he was surrounded broke out with the explanative:-

"Well, feilows, I'll tell you just how it is. I'm just as white a democrat as ever there was in New Hampshire—one of the real old Andrew Jackson sort-and so was my father and grandfather. Any of us would have sold our last carrioud of notatos to nave carried this election independently of the cursed republicans; but if it hadn't have been for Charles Sumner we would never done a thing. Never mind, though, boys, poor tools are better than no tools. Because we couldn't utilize the pesky abolitionist once or twice before, it doesn't follow that we shouldn't praise him now."

"That's so;" "that's so," was heard all around the circle as they separated, and there were dozens of expressions about Main street all of the same tenor and effect. The general feeling seemed to be that to-day was not so much a triumph of the principles of democracy as it was the result of a split in the republican ranks and the end of the conflict was received with demonstra tions accordingly.

An anxious inquirer, who had been patiently Hs-

tening to the harangues of a disappointed politician

tust outside the Phoenix Rotel, asked the question

whether, if the canvass had been more spirited there would have been any change in the development of to-day, but was answered by an omin shake of the head. "It's no use," said the respondent, "the doom of the republican party was sealed just so soon as Sum ner, Trumbull, Sherman and the rest of those big fellows were kicked out of it. Grant has just kill his political prospects by his own obstinacy and he'd

petter de what he can to heat the wounds which he

has made instead of making them gape still wider open." DEMONSTRATIONS.

This seemed to be the impression everywhere among both democratic and republican politicians, and it was given vent sometimes in language more forcible even than that quoted above. demonstrations were neither numerous nor particularly boisterous in their A party of young men, with fishnorns, in pans and dilapidated tenor drums, paraded the streets, making night bideous with their noise : but there were no manifestations of enthusiasm worthy of a detailed notice. The great hurran is probably reserved for the latter part of the week.

The returns are amply sufficient to warrant the scemingly extravagant statement that the State has gone most emphatically democratic. As I close this despatch, half an hour after midnight, 172 towns have been heard from. They show 28,241 votes for Mr. Pike, the republican candidate, and 28,139 for Mr. Weston, the democratic nominee. The temperance and labor reform candidates combined have only 385 votes in the same towns.

WESTON'S MAJORITY. There are now about fifty towns to be heard from, early all of them democratic in years past, and probably a great deal more so this year. If they only hold their own Mr. Weston will be Governor by a thousand majority, and even the republicans yield him this. The democrats reckon, however, that his majority will not be less than fifteen hundred, and they are probably more nearly correct, inasmuch as the hundred and seventy-two heard from show a republican loss of 2,476 from last year. The very lowest and reasonable as timate of Weston's majority, therefore, cannot be less than a thousand, and not a republican estima otherwise.

THE ENTIRE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DEMO

All three of the democratic Congressional candidates are chosen to supplant the present republican members. They are Ellery A. Hibbard, of Laconia, in the First district; Samuel N. Bell, of Manchester in the Second district, and Hozea W. Parker, of Claremont, in the Taird district.

THE LEGISLATURE will stand five republicans in the Senate to seven emocrats, and in the House of Representatives -a body of 330 men-there will be a republican majority of about twenty. Of the five Executive Councillors chosen three are democrats and two republicans. This is the record of the democratic triumph in New Hampshire—the first in seventeen

of the Legislature.

CONCORD, March 14-Midnight. At this hour returns have been received from 154 towns, which give Pike 26,365, Weston 26,178, Cooper 253, scattering 132. Net republican loss

Mr. Rollins, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, concedes the election of Weston. THE TICKET ELECTED. The following are the names of the candidates

elected on the State ticket:-Governor, James A. Weston, democrat. Railroad Commissioner, David Gilchrist, Jemocrat. ALL THE CONGRESSMEN DEMOCRATS.

In Manchester Stevens (rep.), for Congress, received 1,565 votes, and Bell (dem.) 1,794. Bell to certainly elected from the second district. The republicans fear the defeat of General Grimin in the Third district, and it now looks as if the demo crata have elected all the members of Congress from New Hampshire. Full returns have not yet been received, but the indications are that the following gentiemen are elected:-

First district, Ellery &. Hibbard (dem.) second district, Samuel N. Beil (dem.) Third district, Hosea W. Parker, (dem.) THE LEGISLATURE.

The complexion of the House is not yet determined, but the prospect is the senate will be demo cratic, owing to the large democratic gains in Grafton county.

The vote for Senator in Portsmouth is close, but probably Marcy (democrat) is elected. The vote in this city for Governor is:—Piko, 1,044; Weston, 914; scattering. 5. Republican loss since last year, 417. THE FILLINS CASE

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 187f. In the case of Filkins the counsel closed their argu-nents to-day and Judge Learned gave the case to the charge of the jury. Reciting the main points of the testimony, the Judge laid considerable stress on the identification testimony of Hainine, the straitened circumstances of Flikins before the robbery, his having plenty of money after the crime, effort to purchase a pistol the day of the robbery, and his subsequent flight, although he admitted that all this might not be considered conclusive evidence of the prisoner's guilt, and that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of any doubt that the jury might have as to his guilt. At the conclusion of the charge the inry retired and the Court took a recess till six o'clock retired and the Court took a recess till six o'clock this evening.

On the Court reassembling the jury sent in word that they had not yet agreed. The Court then ad-journed until to-morrow, at nine A. M.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Deems-The Pro-fane Proverbs of All Ages.

The Church of the Strangers, in Mercer street, was crowded last night by a most fashionable audience. Precisely at eight o'clock the lecturer came forward and said:-Lord Chesterfield has told us that there is no man or woman of fashion but is constantly using proverbs. They have been used in all times, not only by the

but also by the bighest order of men. Aristotle was a man of very powerful mind, and yet he found time from his prodigious labors to write a book of proverbs. Even before his time a great philosophy existed, and the only thing left of it was a book of proverbs. St. Paul did not disdain to with a preverb. To come down to modern times, Shakspeare is full of them, Matthew Horse, whose comments on the Bible are the best ever written, made one. The Spanish language is full of astute and alegan provide with the Children Children in the Spanish hand alegan provide with the Children Children in the Spanish and alegan provide with the Children Children in the Spanish and alegan provide with the Children Children in the Spanish and the Children in the HALUSTRATE HIS TEACHINGS

made one. The Spanish language is full of actuic and elegant proverbs. "Don Quixote" is teeming with those deligniful sayings. It is not a difficult matter to trace them back

THROUGH SEVERAL LANGUAGES.

We have, for instance, "Bringing oil to the land of olves;" again we find it "Pepper to Hindostan," and lastly, in homely English, "Coal to Newcastie," After reciting a number of other "wise saws," the lecturer dwelt considerably on the famous saying, "Little people should be seen, not heard." After schowing the evils arising out of the constant use of this proverb

and repress their curiosity, he went on to illust a number of others, rebutting them in every and showing that their tendencies were incored the reverend gentleman then told his auditsome amusing anecdotes, when he closed has course.

RAILROAD ROBBERY.

A Heavy Haul by Thieves on the Hudson River Railroad.

At an early hour yesterday morning a laborer,

Rallroad, near Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester county, discovered three empty packing cases, which had evidently been thrown from a freight evidently been thrown from a freight car, and after having been broken open were rided of their contents. One of the boxes was marked "Evans, Mercer & Co., Montreal," and another, "Browning, Stonn & Co., Indianapolis." It is believed that the boxes, which appeared to have contained dry goods, were thrown from a mid-night freight train by parties who had concealed themselves in one of the cars before the train left New York on Monday night. As the train stopped at the station above named for the purpose of taking water the robbers had ample opportunity to alight and secure the booty which they had "dumped" a short distance south of that station.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA

Омана, Магса 14, 1871. Butler opened its session at Lincoln to-day at three o'clock, when the managers asked for a postpone ment of sixty days, claiming that important wis nesses had been spirited away. The Governor's counsel claimed an immediate trial. No decision was arrived at, and the question will come up for

THE INDIANS. Nebraska Indians Becoming Troublese

The country along the Platte and between that

UMAHA. March 14, 1871.

river and the Republican is reported full of Indians. A lot of horses were stolen from the North Platte station night before last and some squaws reported the braves to be from Winnebago. About half-past nine o'clock last evening a fire broke out at 72 Forsyth street, which was occupied

by Henry Kelly as a paint shop. The loss on stock will probably amount to \$2,500 and on the house \$500; insured for \$4,000, VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 15. 1849—Cardinal Mezzofanti, the extraordinary ina-guist, died; he was the master of eighty ianguist, deci ne was the master of eighty ian-guages and their dialects.

1781—Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C.; the American forces, under General Greene, de-teated.

1767—General Andrew Jackson born.

44 B. C.—Julius Cæsar assassinated.

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